



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.  
TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

DAILY YEOMAN

FOR THE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT YEOMAN will be issued daily during the session of the Legislature, which will commence on the first Monday in September. Able reporters will be employed in each House, and accurate reports of proceedings published daily. The ensuing session will be one of transcendent importance, its action involving the future external relations of the State, and that question, in turn, perhaps, involving the mighty issue of peace or war within the Commonwealth. The Yeoman, therefore, will be the most convenient and useful organ of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents. May we not therefore confidently anticipate a large accession to our subscription list? A little effort on the part of our friends will greatly strengthen our hands in this critical emergency; and now, more than ever, should the friends of States Rights rally to the support of their true and faithful organs. It is but a trifle to each subscriber, but the aggregate is indispensable to the publishers, to enable them to continue the issue of a vigorous and dauntless paper in defense of the sacred cause of Southern Rights, imperilled by the persistent aggressions of Northern sectional fanaticism and hatred, and attempted to be struck down by the usurpations of a Military Dictator.

The DAILY YEOMAN for the session will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY YEOMAN will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.  
August, 1861.

The Lincoln Encampments in Garrard County. We understand that the Hon. Garrett Davis has gone to Washington to induce Lincoln to break up the needless and foolish encampments of his supercilious followers, on the line of route to Cumberland Gap. We are pleased to receive and record this intelligence. And we are happy, also, to receive satisfactory evidence that many leading Union men of Kentucky regard the encampments with emphatic disapproval, as a practical violation of our neutrality, and as menacing the peace of the State.

The Louisville Journal affects great alarm at the supposition that the Governor may issue a proclamation ordering these encampments of men to disperse and retire to their homes. Such a proclamation, it pretends, would be a violent usurpation of power, not lawfully vested in the Executive. The frightened vision of the Journal has conjured up merely ideal ghosts. "Be it, perturbed spirit," Gov. Magoffin, though appealed to by some of his fellow-citizens to order the men in these encampments to retire peacefully to their homes, prefers to leave it to their own sense of duty to do so, and is faithfully co-operating with Union men in making this appeal for their voluntary action. If they fail to respond to such appeal, it will then be time enough to consider what steps the Governor should take. We of course cannot foretell what future exigencies may require him to do; but we are inclined to the opinion that as a Legislature is to meet in Frankfort in a short time, elected on their own professions of neutrality and love of the Union, he will leave it to them to take such steps as they may deem proper for the vindication of their own policy. In the meantime, he will exhibit no lack of vigilance, energy, and sincerity in his efforts to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State. We know of no man, in public or private life, who has been equally earnest and active in this behalf, as Gov. Magoffin. Had the Executive power of the State been exercised by such hands as the Journal prays for, we should have been engaged in internecine strife ere now. But, thank God, we have an honest, faithful, fearless Governor, who cannot be shaken by abuse, nor awed by threats, nor seduced by enjology, and thus far the peace of the State has been preserved. If that peace shall be disturbed hereafter, the transcendent crime of it will rest on other sons than his. We are truly rejoiced to say that Mr. Crittenden emphatically deprecates these ill-starred encampments, and has probably signified his opinion to that effect in the

right direction. If they are not immediately broken up by the voluntary action of the men in them, or if the Legislature shall not require their dispersion, the public will naturally accept the facts as conclusive, that the so-called Union party mean to renounce neutrality at the hazard of civil war in the State.

Gen. Anderson and the Kentucky Military Department.

Gen. Robert Anderson, (late Major Anderson of Fort Sumter,) though against the advice of his physicians, has determined to take command of the department of Kentucky. He says he cannot resist the call of the Union men of this State to give them the benefit of his military services. What military services are required in a State assuming for herself the attitude of neutrality and the determination not to engage in this fratricidal war, we cannot conjecture, unless it be to expel invaders. If that be the mission of Gen. Anderson, we applaud it; but his mission will prove a mockery and a fraud, if his military services be not employed alike in repelling the hostile forces of either belligerent. If Kentucky neutrality is not a political sham and snare, neither Federal nor Confederate forces will be suffered to march over our soil for any hostile object. If the belligerents must fight, let them choose their battle-fields within their own proper dominions, and not stain our soil with fratricidal blood. But the day is near at hand when the cloven foot of neutrality will be exposed in its hideous deformity. There are many Union men, it gives us pleasure to say, who are sincere friends of neutrality; but it grieves us to add, that there are not a few of them who are for practically renouncing neutrality at once, and embarking Kentucky in the war against the South.

What Gen. Anderson's views of the question may be, we have no means of knowing. As a soldier, he is subject to the orders of his superiors, and as a soldier, is not at liberty to oppose his views, whatever they may be, to the views and policy of the Government. He serves. The State of Kentucky, in this relation, is concerned, not with the individual opinions of Gen. Anderson, but the policy of the Union. While we have the very highest respect for Gen. Anderson, personally and professionally, we cannot but regard his assuming a military command in Kentucky, as needless for the interests of the Federal Government, ungrateful towards his native State, and, we fear, against our earnest wish to the contrary, unfortunate for himself.

State Convention for Peace.

The suggestion thrown out in the last Yeoman that a grand Peace Convention be held in Frankfort early in September, has been received by the public so far as we have yet heard, with prompt and cordial approval. Let the people at once move in every county and designate their wisest and best men as delegates. We suggest the 10th day of September as a most suitable one for the grand assemblage. This is a cause in which no old party spirit should mingle. Every friend of peace, whatever his political antecedents, should unite in earnest and wise action to stop this horrid war, the prosecution of which can result in no conceivable good, but must inevitably end in calamities and woes which a century will be required to mitigate. Let the press and the people speak out promptly on this suggestion. Let the views of good, wise, thinking men, be at once communicated to the press of every neighborhood, so as to produce a concurrence of action in the heavenly work of restoring peace to a country which else will be undone.

Safe Return of the Patriot.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge reached his residence in Lexington safely on Thursday last. He was received with great joy by the public, a large procession of citizens and several companies of military meeting him at the depot and escorting him to his lodgings, where he delivered a brief address, returning grateful heartful acknowledgments for the cordial reception by which he was honored. The unjust tradition by which inconsistent and unscrupulous partisans have assailed this noble patriot, is beginning to be followed by the warmest expressions of admiration and gratitude. For surely no patriot ever occupied a sublimer attitude or made a nobler record than did John C. Breckinridge in the Lincoln Congress. That record will make his name glorious in history, and future generations will rise up and call him blessed.

The Ball Rolling.

There is to be a great Peace Meeting at the court-house in Louisville to-night. The public will look for its proceedings with the liveliest interest. All over the Northern States, Peace meetings are being held. The horrors of a civil war, prosecuted for pretended objects known to be impossible of attainment, are appalling to the stoutest hearts of the North. Let the ball roll on. It will not be long before the savage war howl lately heard in the North will be followed by a cry for peace. The Democracy of the North are not coming up to the God-like work of restoring peace. The Ohio Democracy are already organized on this platform and are doing noble service for the country. The Breckinridge and Douglas wings of the New York Democracy have given their former bickerings to the winds, and are cordially united to save the land from the crimes and horrors of prosecuting this insane war. The rulers of the land are utterly denuded; the people must restore peace and save the country from ruin.

It is common talk on the streets of Boston, Mass., that this war is between freedom and slavery; that the object of the North is to abolish slavery. How can a Union man in Kentucky join the negro fanatics of the North in their miserable crusade? How long will Kentuckians be blind to the true issue of this great contest, or slumber in inglorious ease whilst their own blood and kindred are fighting their battles?

We invite the reader's attention to a communication in these columns commenting with great force of thought and uncommon eloquence of expression on Seward's insolent attempt to embark foreign nationalities in this diabolical war against the South. The paper will well reward a careful perusal.

A Sensation Item.

The following appeared in the Commonwealth of yesterday:

A MYSTERY.—About ten days ago, a little while after midnight, eight men passed over the bridge with six horse wagons with a cannon and cartridges attached to the wagon. The wagon was heavily laden, and a rider was upon each horse. The party came from the State Arsenal, down Main street, passing over the river, and by the river pike. As they crossed the bridge one of the party remarked, "Now boys we are safe; we must get to the top of the hill before daylight. These facts are true to the letter and can be proved by positive evidence of gentlemen and several ladies who saw the cannon and the whole party as they left town. Several of them are in their recollection of the wagon coming down from the Arsenal."

The names of these witnesses can be furnished to those whose duty it is to run down and expose the villainy. The people have a right to demand the most active and thorough investigation of the affair.

In the meantime, we would suggest that inquiry be made everywhere in the State, and that any information which may be gathered be forthwith placed in the hands of the Military Board.

The cannon and carriage is worth one thousand dollars. We do not know the contents of the large wagon, but fear that it was filled with arms or munitions of war. It is a matter of vital importance that the whole affair be ferreted out, and made plain to the public. If the Arsenal has been robbed of public property, and the shot is not spared to bring the perpetrators to justice.

So far as the above statement may be meant to imply that any cannon, arms or munitions of war have been improperly taken from the State Arsenal, we are authorized to say that it is utterly unfounded, as the writer of the article has easily learned on application at the Quarter-Master General's or at the Arsenal. But it seems the temptation to produce a sensation item was stronger than the desire to learn the truth. Mr. Gill, of the Military Board, has been brought here from Louisville to look into this matter, and having investigated it, addressed the following note, showing that the artillery of the State is all properly accounted for.

If any cannon was seen on the night in question—and it will require a better witness to prove it than the author of the statement that it came from the Arsenal—it is not an unreasonable conjecture that it was in lawful hands and its movement may be satisfactorily explained. That remains to be seen. However, for we have no knowledge on the subject whatever. It is a little curious, may, rather a suspicious fact, that this matter has been kept from the public for ten days. Why was it concealed. Why divulged just now? There is a meaning in all this, if it could be found out. We withhold conjecture for the present.

Messrs. Editors: Having received several letters informing me, as a member of the Military Board of the State of the fact that, several nights since, a wagon passed across the bridge at Frankfort, hauling a piece of cannon, and that it was believed the cannon was taken out of the Arsenal, together with other arms and ammunition, I came to the city for the purpose of ascertaining whether any guns had been improperly taken from the Arsenal. From a personal examination, I find every piece of cannon now on hand as reported by the Quarter-Master General at the formation of the Military Board. Gen. Halleck assures me that he had previously made an examination, and found all the guns properly accounted for. The Board intend to place a guard over the Arsenal to insure its entire safety.

Yours respectfully,  
SAM. GILL, Com'r.

The War News in Missouri.

We have copious but conflicting accounts of a great battle near Springfield, in South-western Missouri, the result of which is claimed as a victory by both sides. It is conceded that Gen. Lyon, the commander of the Federal forces, was slain on the battlefield, and that after the battle the Federals retreated towards Rolla, in the direction of St. Louis. The number of Federal forces in the battle is set down at 8,000 and of the Confederates over 20,000. The loss is reported heavy on both sides. Among the killed on the side of the Federals was Capt. Cary Gratz, son of Ben. Gratz, Esq., of Lexington, Ky. General McCullough and General Price, of the Confederates, are reported killed, but this is contradicted. The St. Louis press, under the surveillance of the usurper's minions, suppressed the intelligence for some days, and what is now permitted to go to the public is doubtless colored in favor of the Federals. We have no doubt that the latter have sustained a terrible defeat; and from the movements of Gen. Hardee towards Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, and of Pillow's forces threatening Cairo, we think Gen. Fremont will be chased out of our oppressed sister State in two weeks more. Missouri is a favorite daughter of Kentucky, and the people of the mother State devoutly pray for the deliverance of the fair child.

Haley's Band, employed to play at the great Peace Meeting near Versailles to-day, will leave Frankfort this morning at half-past six.

Mass Meeting and Free Barbecue in Woodford County.

A mass meeting of the people will be held, and a free barbecue given, in the pasture of Willis F. Jones, on the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles turnpike road, 13 miles from the latter place, on Saturday, 17th day of August, 1861. All persons, irrespective of parties, are invited to attend.

Hon. Roger W. Hanson, Hon. Charles S. Morehead, and others, have been invited to address the meeting.

More Lincoln Guns—A Bridge on the Covington and Lexington Road Burnt.

We learn that another lot of Lincoln guns, some twenty boxes, passed over the railroad from Covington on Wednesday night, en route, probably, for Garrard county and East Tennessee, are invited to attend.

We also learn that one of the bridges on the road was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the regular passage of the trains was of course delayed. A change of cars had to be made at that point.

Look to the Record.—Another plan of compromise Defeated—Union and Peace Voted Down.

A day or two before Congress adjourned, Mr. Calvert, a staunch Union man, from Maryland, and a violent opponent of secession, introduced the following resolutions into the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That, whilst it is the duty of Congress, by proper legislation, to strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts to maintain the Union, and enforce the supremacy of the laws, it is not less our duty to examine into the original causes of our dissensions, and to apply such remedies as are best calculated to restore peace and union to the country; therefore, it is—

Resolved, The Senate concurring herein, That a joint commission, to consist of nine members of the House and four members of the Senate, be appointed to consider and report to Congress such amendments to the Constitution and laws as may be necessary to restore unlimited confidence and insure a more permanent and desirable union among the States.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this Mr. Calvert demanded the yeas and nays. The vote stood yeas 72, nays 276; so the resolution was laid on the table. The record of the Kentucky Representatives is as follows:

YEAS—None.

NAYS—Gibbs, Harding, and Wadsworth.

ABSENT—Barnett, Crittenden, Dandridge, Jackson, Mahory, Menzies, and Wickliffe.

The comments of the Cincinnati Enquirer on this, are pertinent and forcible. It says:

Every Democrat and Union man present voted for the above resolutions. Every Republican voted against them. The objection of the latter was to the clause in them declaring it to be our duty to examine into the original causes of our dissensions, and apply such remedies as are best calculated to restore peace and unity to the country. And we presume, to this intent, raising a joint committee of about thirty members, and sending them to the House to report such amendments to the Constitution and laws that will once more give us union and peace.

Now, is not this a very bad idea? Why should not Congress adopt it? The Republican Congressmen, if we are to judge by their votes, do not want the cause of our difficulties examined into and a peaceful remedy applied that shall save the Union. No, indeed. They fear that if the resolutions were carried out honestly, it would put a great curtain on the black upon their sectional policy and uncompromising spirit. The people have had enough of this outrageous, unyielding disposition. It has led us into our present scrape, and means to keep us there. Look to the record!

The Crittenden Resolutions.—Mr. Crittenden's Speech in Columbus Modifying Them.

The Commercial for some time past has made a great blow over the resolution of Mr. Crittenden, which was adopted in Congress a few days before that body adjourned by a nearly unanimous vote. It has kept it standing at the head of its columns. The first part of the resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the present diplomatic civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms against the Capital.

Now, there is truth in the above, but not all the truth is told. A great deal of truth is suppressed. An amendment would have been offered to it to supply this deficiency, but expecting something of the kind, and anxious to make party capital by placing themselves in a false position, a Republican Congressman moved the previous question, which cut it out and stopped all debate. The amendment which would have been moved would have been satisfactory to Mr. Crittenden. What it would have been is thus indicated by the veteran statesman. In his late speech in Columbus, on his way from Washington to his home in Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden said, according to the report of it in the Columbus Journal, the central Republican organ:

"A Voice.—Which is right? Pausing a moment, Mr. C. continued, as if in reply: 'All are in some things to blame. The South has a better case, and needs less force than we upon us; needlessly, because all the wrongs of which they could complain could better have been remedied in the Union and under the Constitution than by an act of war. And yet others are not without blame, for only last winter they could have adopted measures of peace which were tendered by resolutions; the power of securing peace was then in their hands, but their party pride prevented both from accepting the plan proposed. One mistake they made and the other opened that, all between this and that of parties the present war, which they could complain could better have been remedied in the Union and under the Constitution than by an act of war. 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